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EARLY IN MARCH 1968 militant Negro playwright LeRoi Jones, speaking at the University of Oregon, disclosed a plan for the take over of nine cities: New York, Newark, Baltimore, Detroit, St. Louis, Cleveland, Boston, Washington, D.C., and Gary, Indiana. He stated that the only alternative to violence was for the authorities to yield control to the Negroes. We especially call your attention to a statement he made on this occasion, "We will govern Newark or no one will govern it."

On November 14, 15, and 16, 1969 a special convention was held for the purpose of selecting a slate of black candidates. The convention was closed to all but Negroes and Puerto Ricans. The candidate selected to run for mayor was Kenneth A. Gibson, who was recommended and supported by LeRoi Jones. Gibson, contrary to what the public has been led to believe, is strictly a black power candidate and a LeRoi Jones man. Other black candidates branded the convention as "extremist," "racist," and "segregationist."

(Everett) LeRoi Jones was born in Newark, New Jersey in October of 1934. In an interview with Judy Stone of the San Francisco CHRONICLE (August 23, 1964) Jones admitted that when he was in high school he drank a lot of wine, threw bottles around and used to walk down the street in women's clothes. He graduated from Barringer High School in Newark, attended Rutgers for a short time and then enrolled at Howard University, the Negro college in Washington, D. C. He graduated with a BA Degree in 1953. After a two-year hitch in the U. S. Air Force, mainly stationed at Puerto Rico, Jones settled in New York City, took courses in literature at Columbia University and became part of a group in Greenwich Village. He settled in what is known as the East Village, the most radical and far-out section of Greenwich Village. Here he met and married a white Jewish girl, Hettie Cohen, and for several years was co-editor of an underground newsletter, called the "Floating Bear," and of an outrageously obscene "review of the arts." He began also to work in coffee houses in Greenwich Village, reciting poetry, and also writing poems and articles.

In 1960, LeRoi Jones visited Communist Cuba and became enthused with Castro's revolution. He began to show more and more hatred for whites and wrote the plays "The Dutchman," "The Toilet," and "The Slave." In April of 1965 he left his wife and two children and moved to Harlem where he founded the Black Arts Repertory Theatre, supposedly a cultural center which included a theatrical school, workshop, classes in painting, ceramics, dance, sculpture, political philosophy, etc. and obtained a grant of \$115,000 from the Office of Economic Opportunity. The New York police raided the building headquarters of the Black Arts Repertory Theatre and found a cache of arms, an assortment of weapons, ammunition (including sawed-off rifles and guns), etc. The raiding party also found a rifle practice range and a sign in the theatre which stated all weapons cleaned and sharpened by 6 P.M.

In 1966 Jones moved his black cultural enterprises to Newark in a three-story building which he called "Spirit House." During the 1967 riots in Newark, Jones was arrested in possession of two guns and a quantity of ammunition; he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to a prison term, but on appeal was given a second trial at which he was acquitted in spite of overwhelming evidence. From his Spirit House, Jones established the Black Community Development and Defense Organization, composed of one-hundred men

including a militant military corps called "Simbas" with an auxiliary of fifty women all wearing traditional African dress. At this time Jones openly renounced whatever he had left of his original Christian religion, adopting the Black Muslim beliefs, and changing his name to Ameer Baraka. Utilizing the Black Community Development group, Jones connected with the "Committee for a United Newark," the goal of which was to secure black political power. He resided at the Spirit House with his secondwife, Ammi, their son, Ras Jua Al Aziz, and three daughters by his second wife's first marriage.

On April 14, 1968 the New York TIMES, reporting on an interview with LeRoi Jones, quoted him as stating "We've come to the conclusion that the city is ours anyway, that we can take it with ballots...We've issued a call for a black convention to pick black candidates for every city office." The TIMES article pointed out that the Spirit House Theater, which occupies the first floor of the Jones home, was a center in the current effort to arrange the nominating convention. Reporters observed posters on the wall of the theater of Ron Karenga (Los Angeles revolutionary), Huey P. Newton (Black Panther), and H. Rap Brown. A few commentaries on Jones' activities will give an idea of what may be in store for Newark if his hand-picked candidate, Kenneth Gibson, is elected mayor.

On Saturday, November 18, 1961, at 8 P.M., at the Central Plaza Theater Building, 3rd floor, 111 Second Ave. at 7th St., New York City, a forum was held under the auspices of Advance Youth Organization (Communist). Participating were Rev. Robert Chapman, Exec. Secty. of the New York Branch NAACP; Mr. Jack Odell, N. Y. Regional Dir. of (Martin Luther King's) Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Mr. Elmer Blackstone, Asst. Secty. Negro-American Labor Council; Mr. Julius J. Adams of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination; Mr. Bill Larkins, Assoc. Dir. of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE); Rev. Milton Galamison, president of Parent Workshop for Equality in New York Schools; and LeRoi Jones, Chairman of the On Guard for Freedom Committee. Round Table Chairman was Mrs. Alva Buxenbaum, Nat'l Chairman of the (Communist) Progressive Youth Organizing Committee. The On Guard for Freedom Committee operated from P.O.Box 280, New York, N.Y. 10027 and issued a publication entitled "On Guard." Editor of the publication was Calvin Hicks, militant Negro, and Chairman of the organization was LeRoi Jones. The committee staunchly supported Fidel Castro in Cuba and Patrice Lumumba in the Congo.

On the night of December 18, 1964 a capacity crowd jammed the Renaissance Ballroom in Harlem to attend a rally sponsored by the Harlem Branch of the Communist Progressive Labor Movement. Speakers at the rally were William Epton (also Chairman of the Progressive Labor Party), who has been convicted and served a jail sentence for anarchy, Conrad Lynn, Malcolm X., Abdul Rahmed Mohamed Babu of Tanzania, Selma Sparks, and LeRoi Jones. The rally was in favor of the Communists in Africa. LeRoi Jones told the audience that the Negroes had better start locking their arms together to fight the white man otherwise the same thing would happen to them as happened to the Jews in Germany.

On August 26, 1966, in a publication called "Harambee" published at 1302 Santa Barbara W., Los Angeles, California, editor Ron Karenga, there appeared an article by LeRoi Jones. Part of the article states, "White businessmen of the world, do you want to see people really dancing and singing? All of you go up in Harlem and get yourself killed. There will be dancing and singing, then for real."

The Associated Press on January 22, 1968 reported that LeRoi Jones spoke to a thousand Negroes in a Harlem theater, together with H. Rap Brown, and urged the Negroes to get guns. He told the audience "when the riot season comes about, and everybody wants to walk a little taller in the streets, remember, they can wipe you out unless you have some flame..."

The DAILY JOURNAL of Elizabeth, New Jersey reported on February 3, 1968 that LeRoi Jones and Alhajj Hesham Jaaber, Elizabeth Moslem leader, spoke to a group of Negroes at the Hotel Winfield Scott. Jones urged the Negroes to slit the white man's throat, rape his daughter, and use the magic words: "This is a stick up." (A recent Harris Poll, reported in TIME Magazine, states that there are over two-million Negroes in America who believe in violence and some of the Black Panther philosophy.)

In the Senate Internal Security Sub-committee hearings entitled "Communist Threat to the United States Through the Caribbean, Part 11," page 971, it is reported that Robert Williams (revolutionary leader of RAM--Revolutionary Action Movement) who is still under indictment on a kidnapping charge, organized a Fair Play for Cuba Committee delegation to visit Cuba. In addition to himself, the party included John Henrik Clarke (Negro historian), Artist Edward Clark, Poet LeRoi Jones, Fair Play for Cuba secretaries Pat Linden and Lee Kolk, and Philadelphia writer Joseph Hunter.

In the hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities entitled "Subversive Influences in Riots, Looting, and Burning," part 2, pages 1073-1075, a witness, Mr. Herbert Romerstein, testified under oath that LeRoi Jones was a scheduled speaker on behalf of RAM along with William Epton of the Progressive Labor Party, Paul Boutelle of the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party, and identified Communist Jesse Gray. The witness testified that Jones had written plays to teach colored men how to kill the white man. Jones is shown as a speaker for a rally on Sunday, August 27, 1967 in Harlem sponsored by The Black United Action Front and co-sponsored by The Black People's Parliament. The rally was to support 17 Afro-Americans accused of planning to commit murder. The flyer stated that they would expose the plot of genocide and call for the blacks to unite to stop racist genocide against black people. Jones is also shown as a sponsor for the Committee to Defend Resistance to Ghetto Life, 1 Union Square West, New York City. The organization was known as CERGE and was actually a front for the (Communist) Progressive Labor Party. The sponsors included among others Carl and Anne Braden (identified as Communists), Maxwell Geismar, Vincent Hallinan, Marc Schleifer, Paul Sweezy, and LeRoi Jones. The key leaders of CERGE, according to the congressional hearings, were William McAdoo (chairman) and Sue Karp (secretary) both active members of the Communist Progressive Labor Party.

In the hearings before the Senate Permanent Sub-committee on Investigations, Captain Charles Kinney (22 years on the Newark Police Force) testified concerning the Newark riots:

"Briefly, in August 1967, shortly after the insurrection in Newark, during the period of July 12-July 18, 1967, a special squad was formed under my supervision. The purpose of the investigation to which this squad was assigned was to determine whether or not there were criminal conspiracies in connection with the riots in Newark....

Prior reports have been made on specialized aspects of the investigation and certain conclusions have been reached....the weight of the evidence clearly indicates individuals and groups criminally conspired to cause a climate in Newark which culminated in the insurrection against authority in July 1967. Some of these individuals and groups have as a goal the turning out of office of the present administration, while other individuals and groups have the larger goal of the overthrow of the Government of the United States of America by force and violence....the investigation conducted by the undersigned has uncovered contacts between and among militants all over the country and in some foreign countries....There are members of the Progressive Labor Party in Newark. This is a well-knit Maoist movement, anti-Moscow and now even anti-Castro and pro-Peking. The Progressive Labor Movement, or party, is not all black, and is a splinter of the Communist Party. These Maoists believe in mass action and killings."

In the hearings on the Anti-Riot Bill, 1967 before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Part 1, page 361, is the testimony of Leonard Kowalewski, President of the New Jersey Fraternal Order of Policemen and a member of the Newark Police Department, as follows:

"During this same period there was a Mr. George Richardson, as I said, who now is the former assemblyman from Essex County, who would almost in a similar vein, make these same charges that Mr. Curvin was making. During the years, Curvin of CORE, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Fred Means of CORE, stated many times that they would turn the city of Newark upside down...They did not only single out the Newark police. They singled out other authorities in the city. The mayor was under constant harassment and attacked by the same group. So was our police director. Any minor police action immediately brought a picket line around city hall, demands for the director's ouster, demands for the mayor's ouster, that we had to replace the mayor with a black mayor and so forth, that the only way that they are going to get justice in the city of Newark is to remove the white power structure regardless of how they had to do it...."

LeRoi Jones' candidate for mayor, Kenneth Gibson, has been active in CORE and has been closely associated with the individuals mentioned by Mr. Kowalewski.

U.S. Attorney Frederick B. Lacey, who urged Federal Judge Shaw to release the illegally obtained electronic surveillance tapes in connection with the DeCarlo trial, has been publicizing night after night to groups throughout New Jersey, the names of individuals whose names were bandied about by gangsters. He constantly refers to the corruption of police and public officials and the center of the publicity naturally has to do with the city of Newark. Mayor Hugh Addonizio and several of his administration were indicted and, although presumed innocent until convicted, their names were played up...thus giving strength to LeRoi Jones' man Kenneth Gibson. Lacey, it will be recalled has a son, Frederick Bernard, Jr., who was identified in sworn testimony as a Communist leader operating in Louisiana where he has been arrested by two different police departments and a sheriff's office in connection with his activities. Lacey himself admitted taking his present U.S. Attorney's job on the recommendation of a Washington lawyer who had in the past represented a notorious Negro Communist in an internationally publicized case.

Thus we see the first of a series of elections as indicated by LeRoi Jones where black militants will move to take over the administration of an entire city. Kenneth Gibson has refused to repudiate LeRoi Jones (naturally he would be unable to) and he has urged the removal of anti-Communist police director Dominick Spina. The terror faced by good people in Newark is frightening to contemplate. If the militants are successful, similar plans are to be carried out in other cities mentioned by LeRoi Jones who, in spite of his Communist affiliations and advocations of murder, has nevertheless been able to receive over \$100,000 from the Federal Government, huge honorariums for his revolutionary lectures, and covert support from certain officials. U. S. Attorney Lacey, whose repetitious smears against public officials in Newark have been helpful to Kenneth Gibson, has opposed a delay in Mayor Addonizio's trial hoping that at the time of the Newark election, the mayor will be on trial for charges of which he states he is innocent....thus giving more ammunition and aid to Kenneth Gibson and the militants. It would be well to watch what happens in Newark as it may well be the pattern of what will happen in many other cities.

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